

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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| THE WEATHER— | |
|--|-----------------|
| For Nebraska—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler. | |
| Thermometer Readings: | |
| 5 a. m. 73 | 1 p. m. 88 |
| 6 a. m. 72 | 2 p. m. 87 |
| 7 a. m. 71 | 3 p. m. 86 |
| 8 a. m. 70 | 4 p. m. 85 |
| 9 a. m. 69 | 5 p. m. 84 |
| 10 a. m. 68 | 6 p. m. 83 |
| 11 a. m. 67 | 7 p. m. 82 |
| 12 m. 66 | |

Ak-Sar-Ben Dates
 Carnival—September 25-October 5.
 Electrical Parade—Wednesday evening, October 2.
 Daylight Parade—Thursday afternoon, October 3.

BRITONS STORM BAPAUME; ENEMY FRONT IS CRACKING

LUSITANIA DAMAGES HUN DEBT

Court Holds Cunard Company Not Liable for Loss of Life On Steamer Sunk by German Torpedo.

New York, Aug. 25.—The Cunard Steamship company cannot be held liable for loss of life and property in the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine, according to a decision handed down in the admiralty branch of the United States district court by Judge Julius M. Mayer and made public today.

"The cause of the sinking of the Lusitania was the illegal act of the imperial German government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander," declared Judge Mayer, who held "the fault, therefore, must be laid upon those who are responsible for the sinking of the vessel in the legal as well as moral sense."

Suits Dismissed.
 In dismissing suits against the Cunard line, aggregating nearly \$4,000,000 brought by heirs of persons who perished with the Lusitania May 7, 1915, Judge Mayer asserted that it is not to be doubted that the United States of America and its allies will remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania and when the time shall come will see to it that reparation shall be made for one of the most indefensible acts of modern times.

Judge Mayer dismissed the claim that the Cunard line was negligent with the conclusion that the captain and members of the crew took every precaution justified by the then known facts, both before and after the vessel was torpedoed.

"It is of course easy now," the judge said, "in the light of many later events added to preceding acts, to look back and say that the Cunard line and its captain should have known that the German government would authorize or permit so shocking a breach of international law and so foul an offense not only against an enemy, but as well against peaceful citizens of a then friendly nation. But the unexpected character of the act was best evidenced by the horror which it excited in the minds and hearts of the American people."

Lusitania Not Armed.
 Judge Mayer declared that the proof brought out in this investigation which covered a year, is conclusive that the Lusitania was not armed and that on the very day of the voyage on which she was sunk did not carry explosives.

Discussing the warning advertisements published by the German embassy in New York newspapers, May 1, the day the Lusitania sailed, Judge Mayer said:

"It is perfectly plain that the master was fully justified in sailing on the appointed day from a neutral port with many neutral and noncombatant passengers unless he and his company were willing to yield to an attempt of the German government to terrify British shipping."

Officers Displayed Courage.
 "Few at that time would be likely to construe the warning advertisement as calling attention to more than the perils to be expected from the disembarkation and the possible rigors of the sea after the proper safeguarding of the lives of passengers by at least full opportunity to take to the boats."

Judge Mayer held that the emergency equipment of the Lusitania measured fully up to maritime requirements and declared that while there was considerable confusion on the liner after she was torpedoed, the officers and the greater part of the crew acted with that matter of fact courage and fidelity to duty which are traditional with men of the sea."

Army's Loyalty Pledged By Pershing in Message To Churches of America

By Associated Press.
 With the American Army in France, Aug. 25.—"In the name of the American army in France as well as in my own, I thank you for your kind and stimulating message," said John J. Pershing, the American commander-in-chief in replying today to a message from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"It is the consciousness that the soldier has behind him an undivided nation," General Pershing continued, "which enables him, whatever his rank, to face his task with courage. We Americans have this added inspiration and encouragement that flows from the example of friendship of our allies, who for years have been fighting our battles in fighting their own."

"Standing by their side we expect not only to vindicate the common cause of justice, honor and righteousness, but also to lay a solid foundation for a world peace."

"The invisible, unconquerable force let loose by the prayers, hopes and ideals of Christian America, of which you are the representatives, is incalculable. Your message of loyalty to us draws this reciprocal message of loyalty to you. May we prove ourselves worthy of it."

HUNS WITHDRAW NORTH OF VESLE UNDER PRESSURE

Americans Assigned Task of Hammering Communications in Order to Hurry Enemy's Departure.

By Associated Press.
 With the American Army in France, Aug. 25.—Reports from various sources say that the Germans are withdrawing north of the Vesle, owing to continued pressure along the French and British fronts.

In the Fismes district the German artillery fired in a desultory fashion Sunday and there was no infantry action except patrol engagements at a few places. Much heavy cannonading has been heard around Soissons.

Ordered to Maintain Contact.
 With the American Forces on the Vesle, Aug. 25.—Prisoners taken near Chateau Du Diable, west of Fismes, said they had been ordered to keep in constant contact with the Americans along the Vesle. The German retreat north of the Marne was orderly, they said, and German soldiers believe it was a tactical maneuver to eliminate an awkward salient.

Advance East of Bazoches.
 Washington, Aug. 25.—American troops on Saturday advanced their lines slightly east of Bazoches, while other American units in the Vosges inflicted heavy losses in the enemy in repulsing a raid. General Pershing reported in his communique dated August 24.

Task Assigned Americans.
 London, Aug. 25.—A week of continuous allied success closed gloriously Saturday, when the British stormed no fewer than 15 important strongholds.

The significant part of the success is that the Americans west of Fismes and south of the Vesle had been lately assigned to the task of hammering the German communications within the north of the Aisne district. They have been steadily reinforced all the time, and if their present movement develops it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, whom Generals Mangin and Humbert are outflanking.

While Ludendorff deems it prudent to retire from this region, his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the Americans.

Canadians Will Receive Decoration for Deeds of Remarkable Valor

Canadian Army Headquarters, Aug. 25.—(Canadian Press).—A Canadian corporal has been recommended for the Victoria cross for capturing single handed a strong German post with three machine guns. The guns were infiltrating his company and the corporal attacked the post, killing three men and capturing the remainder of the gun crews. Later he collected three men and charged a battery of 5.9 howitzers, capturing the crews. The guns fired point blank at the corporal and his three men, but they were not hit.

A lieutenant of the 22d French Canadian battalion, who was killed in battle at Courcellette Aug. 9, has been recommended for the Victoria cross "for most conspicuous gallantry and almost superhuman devotion to duty."

When the British attack began the lieutenant's company was held up by an enemy machine gun. The officer rushed in, captured the gun and personally killed two of the enemy's crew. In this action he was wounded in the thigh. Later in the day his company was held up by a machine gun nest in a group of houses. He organized two platoons which captured 150 Germans and 15 machine guns. The lieutenant himself killed five Germans. In this fight he was wounded in the shoulder.

In the evening the lieutenant saw a field gun firing on his men with open sights. He organized a party and while rushing toward the gun was seriously wounded in the abdomen. He died of his wounds.

MANGIN WINS BIG VICTORY IN HIS DRIVE

French Gain Possession of Entire South Bank of the Oise and Foothold Along isne.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 25.—The first phase of the battle of the Aisne and Oise has put the French in possession of the entire south bank of the Oise west of the Ailette.

The Germans are thrown back upon the hilly forest region of Concy for communication between their troops operating on the Oise above the Ailette and their troops on the Aisne east of Soissons.

Both sides command the Oise with their artillery. French scouts have found it so formidably defended by machine gun nests and artillery from Noyon to Chaumes that it will require considerable work by the heavy artillery before a crossing in force is attempted.

On the right bank of the Ailette the Germans are resisting stoutly from a strong position along the crest of the forest of Concy. Small parties of French have effected a crossing.

Plans Executed Rapidly.
 General Mangin has won a substantial victory, of which there is plenty of material evidence besides 13,000 prisoners and 300 captured cannon. He set out first to drive the Germans from the plateaux of Adignicourt, Nampoué and Carlepont by a violent thrust northward, then by a quick flanking about toward the east to drive them off the heights west of the Ailette, thus clearing the south bank of the Oise and lending support to the Third army's action in the hills of Thiesscourt.

The program succeeded so rapidly that though the enemy may say that he retired unhindered, some of his staff officers were obliged to flee in scanty attire. A German general was seen running from one of the exits of a cavern at the top of Mount Choisy without boots or suspenders, just as French soldiers appeared at the other entrance.

The correspondent who later visited that cavern found in it other evidences of the hasty departure of the German divisional staff that had occupied it. Along with the general's boots and suspenders, there were several pairs of costly field glasses and a complete telephone system.

In the piles of arms and ammunition that have been collected on and around the height, there are a considerable number of bayonets with the sawtooth blade.

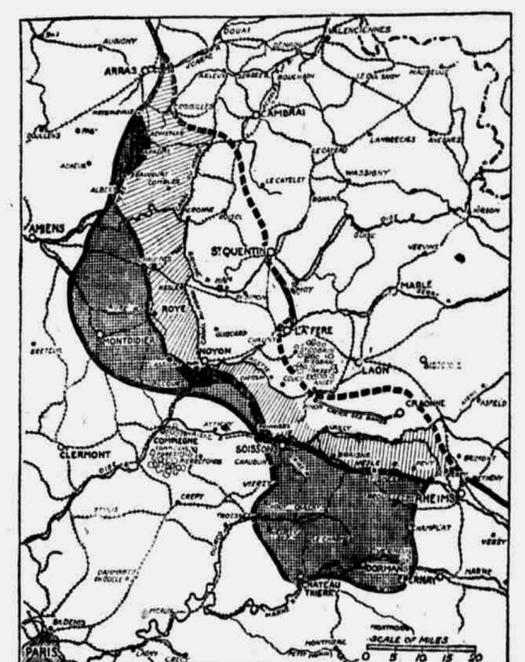
Stronghold Carried By Storm.
 If the Germans did not intend to remain south of the Oise they evidently thought they could hold this position. The slopes are covered with brush that hides the gulleys and cavern entrances, where machine gun nests in ambush held up the division that was engaged in the attack from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening. The Germans were even preparing to spend the night in their elaborately fitted headquarters in the quarry at the top.

But after a short artillery preparation the place was stormed and the German staff had only just time to get away. One officer who was taken prisoner, said:

"The French are making war in an entirely new fashion. It is a great attack."

Rank and file prisoners without exception agree that Germany is doomed to defeat. Most of these men were in the machine gun sections that the new German tactics sacrificed to protect the retreat, and they expressed their resentment freely.

British and French Troops Hammer Two Hun Flanks



The allied armies have driven into the foe's flanks in Picardy for big gains, wresting from him the solid black areas. The upper part of the map shows General Byng's new surprise drive between Albert and Arras, and the lower the continuation of the French offensive. Military observers expect the Germans to evacuate the whole menaced area indicated by single shading. The crisscross shaded area is the ground won by Marshal Foch in his drives this year. The dash line is the old Hindenburg line; the solid line indicates the present battle zone.

FOUND DEAD IN BED WITH HEAD NEARLY SEVERED

Mrs. Vera Young, Colored, Murdered in Her Home in North Bottoms; Husband Disappears.

Weltering in her own blood, the dead body of Mrs. Vera Young, negro, was found in bed at 1 o'clock Monday morning at her home, 1010 Grace street. The head had been almost severed from the body with a jack knife.

Her husband, Frank Young, is said to have committed the crime. After stabbing the woman to death the slayer attempted to set the bed clothing afire. He made his escape from the house by leaping through a front window, clad only in underwear and socks, neighbors say.

The Youngs, neighbors told the police, had been quarreling violently for several days, but Sunday they had made up. Apparently the quarrel was resumed after they had retired.

The body was found by the woman's father, Oliver Moseman of Clarinda, Ia., who was here on a visit.

The Youngs had one child, Mrs. May Greenway, 1107 Grace street.

Boy Drowned When Boat Capsizes With Two at Carter Lake

Kenny Hutton, 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hutton, 1822 Locust street, was drowned at noon Sunday when the rowboat in which he and his companion, Lloyd Evans, 1912 Emmet street, were riding, capsized just off Sandy Point in Carter lake.

According to the Evans boy, his companion dropped his pipe out of the boat, and in an effort to recover it, the boat overturned.

Detectives Jensen and Vanous and Dr. Moon arrived too late to resurrect the boy. The body was recovered and taken to the J. P. Swanson undertaking parlors.

Texas Drouth Broken.

Houston, Aug. 25.—Copious rains fell in many parts of the state, according to reports reaching the Houston weather bureau today, and the belief was expressed that the long drouth had been broken.

Are You Reading Oh, Money! Money!
 By ELEANOR H. PORTER
 Author of "Pollyanna" and "Just David"
 Today's Installment on Page 5.

GERMANY LOSES SPIRIT SHOWN IN EARLY STAGES

Captured Officers Tell Different Story From Those That Were Taken in Early Spring Drive.

British Army Headquarters, Aug. 25.—The demeanor of hundreds of German officers taken prisoner recently is in striking contrast with the attitude of officers captured during the British retreat last spring. Then German officer prisoners were arrogant and meant to crush the British to earth, but now they are depressed and very anxious. They appear very willing to talk and the tenor of their conversation may be summed up as follows:

They say Germany entered the war with enthusiasm, but this has long since disappeared and the struggle has now become an economic one with Great Britain.

Germany Hopeless.
 They admit that Germany is in practically a hopeless condition, both economically and from the man power point of view and ask whether Great Britain cannot now consider Germany sufficiently reduced to be no longer a dangerous trade rival or whether the allies intend to crush her altogether. In the latter case, they say, Germany will be forced to fight to the last, but they make no effort to conceal their impression of what this means for the fatherland. They say they believe there is every disposition to evacuate Belgium and north-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

Propaganda to Keep U. S. Out of the War Conducted By German Agents in 1917

New York, Aug. 25.—Germany conducted a "subtle propaganda in 1917" to check American preparation for war by leading the public to believe that the German people were about to overthrow "Kaiserism," Alfred L. Becker, deputy state attorney general, asserted tonight in making public the results of his examination of George T. O'Dell, correspondent of the New York Evening Mail who went to Germany with Ambassador von Bernstorff after the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

According to Mr. Becker, O'Dell was granted interviews with reputed leaders of German thought and was encouraged to send back articles "designed to persuade America by what would appear the testimony of an unprejudiced observer, that the German masses were about to rise against their masters and that the war could be won by political measures without force of arms."

Mr. Becker said O'Dell was required to send his articles by cable, because if they were sent by wireless they might be picked up in Russia, where Germany then was disseminating a different brand of propaganda.

O'Dell, Mr. Becker says, got much of his information from Dr. Roediger, censor in the German foreign office; Prof. Gaevernitz of Freiburg university; Dr. Koertz of Heidelberg and other "alleged leaders of thought."

According to Mr. Becker, O'Dell prepared an additional series of articles after his return to America which Dr. Edward A. Rumely, then managing editor of the New York Evening Mail, ordered widely distributed through the Evening Mail's syndicate. But the syndicate manager refused to push their sale.

FOE SWEEPED BACK IN NORTH TO OLD HINDENBURG LINE

Additional Towns Captured by Haig's Men in North While French Continue Advance Between Ailette and Aisne; Arrival of German Reinforcements Fails to Stop Onrush of Allies.

London, Aug. 25.—(Via Montreal).—Reconnoitering patrols of British troops are entering Bapaume. It is reported that British outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt, which lies seven miles northeast of Bapaume, and captured High wood east of Albert.

London, Aug. 25.—The British troops made further progress today and have taken many prisoners, notwithstanding the arrival of German reinforcements on the battle front, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight.

The report says: "Resistance increased today with the arrival of German reinforcements on the battle front. Many hostile counter attacks were broken down. Our troops with great gallantry have overcome the resistance and have made further progress; they have taken many prisoners."

AUSTRALIANS CARRY HIGH GROUND.
 "North of the Somme the Australians carried the enemy's positions on the high ground east of Bray. British troops advanced in the direction of Carnoy and have taken Mametz. "Welsh troops captured Mametz wood. "In the center we captured Martinpuich, LeHars and Lebarque.

"North of Bapaume there has been severe fighting in Favreuil and about Mory and Croisilles. We made progress east of Behagnies and in Neuville-Vitasse."

Contalmaison, 3 1/4 miles northeast of Albert, and Warlencourt-Eaucourt, on the Albert-Bapaume road three miles southeast of Bapaume, have been captured by the British according to the official statement issued today by the war office.

GERMANS LAUNCH COUNTER ATTACKS.
 Paris, Aug. 25.—The Germans today launched heavy counter attacks along the front on the Oise and Ailette rivers, trying to stem the advance of General Mangin's army which is menacing the German positions on the Chemin Des Dames.

The French continued their progress east of Bagneux, between the Ailette and the Aisne, according to the war office announcement tonight. They repulsed counter attacks west of Crecy-Au-Mont. Four hundred additional prisoners have been taken.

Austro-Hungarian reinforcements have arrived on the southeastern end of the western front, a number of soldiers from Austrian units having been captured by French patrols in Woevre region.

NEAR OLD HINDENBURG LINE
 With the British Army in France, Aug. 25.—On some parts of the northern battle front the British have reached points a thousand yards from the old Hindenburg line, which seems strongly held.

In addition to crossing the Albert-Bapaume road at many places the British have made progress southward for a considerable distance with cavalry operating in front of the infantry. The defenses of Bapaume either have already been captured or are in process of being captured. Bapaume itself must fall shortly.

Dailies Ordered to Cut Down Weekly and Semi-Weeklies

Washington, Aug. 25.—Publishers of metropolitan dailies having weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly editions were ordered today by the war industries board through its pulp and paper section to reduce the amount of paper used 15 per cent, beginning September 9.

A number of practices are ordered abolished such as continuing subscriptions after date of expiration, giving free copies except in certain instances, giving of more than one copy to advertisers, furnishing of copies to exchanges, and accepting returns from dealers.

Meanwhile some of the heaviest fighting of the war is going on in this section of the battle front, for the Germans are loath to part with the town, which has great strategic value.

British Advance Rapidly.
 Warlencourt, an important position just south of Bapaume on the road to Albert, which has been widely crossed, was taken by the British after a bitter struggle in which the Germans suffered very severe losses.

Great numbers of the enemy were captured during the day, among them a large party from the Third German naval division.

So fast was the British advance (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Father Jannette, One Of Oldest Priest of State, Dies Sunday
 Rev. John J. Jannette, one of the oldest Catholic priests of this diocese and chaplain of St. Joseph's hospital for the last 25 years, died Sunday morning at the age of 76 years. Prior to becoming chaplain at the hospital Father Jannette was pastor of St. Patrick's church, Fourteenth and Cassel, for many years.

Requiem high mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The body will be removed to St. Cecilia church at 2 p. m. and will lie in state until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, when pontifical high mass will be offered there by Archbishop J. J. Hartz. Burial will be at Holy Sepulcher cemetery.

Father Jannette was a priest in this diocese for the last 44 years and was exceeded in point of service by one priest, Father Lynch of Wood River. Father Jannette was at one time a priest at Cheyenne, Wyo., when all of Wyoming was in this diocese. He was also located at one time at Plattsmouth and Exeter, Neb.